

KENTUCKY

WEDNESDAY,



GAZETTE.

October 31, 1798.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD

PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

PARIS DISTRICT,
October term, 1798.
James Dupuy, complainant,
AGAINST
*Samuel Henderson, Andrew Mitchell,
John Parvance and Jeremiah Frame,*
defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendants Samuel Henderson and Andrew Mitchell, not having entered their appearance, herein agreeably to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and another posted at the front door of the court house, and the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, from Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy)
THOMAS ARNOLD, clk.

TAKE NOTICE.
A Petition will be presented to the next general assembly, for the division of Warren county.
August 20, 1798.

AN EVENING FRENCH SCHOOL,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
From 6 to 8 O'Clock.

For the accommodation of those whose business may detain them in the day time.—Terms easy, and made known by applying at the seminary, to
W.D. MENDELLE.

Dr. ESSEX,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN
MID WIFE.

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public his intention of practicing in the several departments of his profession.
Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Townsend, a roan mare, about thirteen hands and a half high, and about two years old, branded thus L C on the near buttock.
JOHN BURGER.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living fourth side Kentucky, one foal stud horse colt adjudged to be two years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a star in his forehead, three white feet, no brand perceivable, appeared to six pounds.
ROBERT BAKER.

May 12th, 1798.
N. B. The reason this advertisement did not appear sooner in the papers, was the act of the last session of assembly had not come to hand when the colt was taken up.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Madison county, Station Camp creek, a bay mare, with a blaze face, four feet ten or eleven inches high, twelve or thirteen years old, branded on the near shoulder and buttock RD, appeared to 91.
WILLIAM FRANCES.

August 15th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Greene county, on the waters of Russell's creek, a red cow, with a white spot on her rump, four years old, some white on her belly and thighs, marked with a swallow-fork and under-heel in the right ear: appeared to 41.
ROBERT HASKINS.

July 2, 1798.

NOTICE,
THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, will meet on the eighth day of December next, five miles North-East of Lubburg, at a lick called the Plumb lick in said county, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls in an entry of 1500 acres of land, made in the name of George Smith, on three treasury warrants, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

And the said commissioners, at the same time and place, will also proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of an entry of 2000 acres (adjoining on the North the above entry of 1500 acres,) on the waters of Slate, made in the name of James Minor, and will likewise do any other act which may be deemed necessary, agreeable to law.

FORTUNATUS COSBY, attor.
in fact for George Smith and Minor's heirs,
Oct. 22, 1798. H.C.P.

Four Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from Lexington, on the night of the 18th inst. two mares:—one about fourteen and a half hands high, three years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder and under the mane O, had on a small bell with a leather collar, shod before. The other about eight or nine years old, in low order, if branded I do not recollect what, had on a small bell with a leather collar, had with her a last spring's colt. Whoever delivers them to Mr. Isaac Miller near Bryan's station, shall receive the above reward by me.
JOHN YATES.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
And now opening, on Main street, opposite the court house, a very extensive

Assortment of Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens & China Ware;
which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.
Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that all kinds of

Copper and Tin work
are made and repaired at his shop in Lexington, opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, where the highest price is given for old Copper, Brasses, Pewter and Lead. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best manner, on the most moderate terms, and on the shortest notice.
THOMAS REID.

JEFFERSON J.
JULY 18th, 1798.
John Collett complainant,
Against
Robert Coleman, defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the defendant appear here on the first day of the next court, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be published, according to law, in one of the public Gazettes of this state: that a copy thereof be published at Geo. Hoke's, on Beargrass, on some Sunday or other day immediately after divine service shall be performed, and that another copy thereof be posted on the front door of this court house.
(A copy.) Telle.

WORDEN POPE, Clerk.

TROTTER & SCOTT,
HAYING determined to make a full settlement of all accounts from their commencement of business in this country until the present date, earnestly request all those indebted to them, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer delay. They therefore hope, they shall be prevented from the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against any.
Lexington, December 19, 1797.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE just imported, and now open for sale, a large and very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Well calculated to all seasons; which they will sell on very low terms for cash.

TROTTER & SCOTT.
N. B. The subscribers have imported a large quantity of well assorted barr iron, and also have a constant supply of castings and falt.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay of their respective balances, as I intend, in a few weeks, to send for a fresh supply of merchandize. Such persons as neglect this notice, may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.
W.M. WEST.
Lexington, October 10, 1798.

WILLIAM BOOTS AND SHOES,
M A KER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is carrying on the said business in the brick house on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the Market house, Lexington, in its various branches. He wants one or two apprentices, that can come well recommended.
53w

Just arrived from New-Orleans,
A quantity of high proof
21 JAMAICA SPIRITS;
Also a quantity of
BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,
Which will be sold on low terms—Apply to
A. HOLMES.
Lexington, May 26, 1798.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, &c. &c.
Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.
A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuffs, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.
* * * All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by
WILL. LEAVY.
Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF
MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
LISBON, &
PORT,
ALSO,
SPIRITS AND BRANDY.
Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

THE Managers of the Lexington Lodge Lottery have appointed James Bliff, an attorney at law, to set to the lottery business in my absence. Those indebted will please to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will certainly be commenced without discrimination.
T.H. BODLEY.
August 30, 1798.

Five Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen or broke out of my stable in Lexington, on Thursday night, the 29th December last, a likely sorrel mare 14 and a half hands high, 7 or 8 years old, with a small star and frill, both hind legs white, branded thus W, on the near shoulder and buttock, but not very plain, her tail pretty bushy, has the appearance of being worked. Whoever will deliver said mare to me shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.
H. MILVAIN.
Lexington, March 9, 1798.

NOTICE.
WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Maton, on the 23d day of November next at the beginning of the following entry made July the 31st, 1793:—John Tibbs, John Clarke, John Sharpe, David Blanchard, and Alexander M'Clain enter 20,000 acres of land on treasury warrants, to be held by them as tenants in common, according to the following proportion, to wit: John Tibbs 5,000 acres, on warrants No. 10, 337, 10, 338, 10, 340 & part of 10, 335—John Clarke, 4,000 acres, on part of warrants No. 10, 793—John Sharpe, 4,000 acres, on part of warrant No. 11, 203—David Blanchard, 5,000 acres, on warrants No. 11, 745, 7 and 8—Alexander M'Clain 5,000 acres, on part of warrants No. 10, 335 and 15, 198, on M'Connell's fork of Licking, beginning at a large Black Ash and small Buckeye marked IT, on the side of a Buffalo road leading from the lower Blue Licks a N. by E. from the said Blue Licks, running thence due North 126 9 poles—thence East 252 8 poles—thence South 12 64 9 poles—thence West 252 8 poles to the beginning.—Then and there to perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of the said entry, and to do such other things as are requisite, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, and for proceedinging lands."

THOMAS BODLEY, &
JAMES HUGHES,
Attorneys of Tibbs & Co.
October 22, 1798.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of Richard Shore dead, to make payment immediately; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to forward their accounts that provision may be made for payment.
SUSANNA SHORE, Executrix.
October 23d, 1798.

THE public will take notice, that a petition will be laid before the General Assembly early in their next session, praying an act may be passed to suspend the further proceedings of the Commissioners or Trustees of the Jefferson Seminary, and for other purposes, respecting the same.
October 15, 1798.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.
A Short and Easy Method with the DEIST'S.

The Truth of Christianity DEMONSTRATED.
Both these performances are now comprised in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Bradford's Printing Office, and several of the stores in Lexington.
They were written by the celebrated Dr. Charles Leslie, have been recommended by some of the most eminent defenders of the Christian Religion, and are cheered by many equal to any publications on that subject which are not much more voluminous.
* * * At the said office may likewise be had Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.

MR. BRADFORD,

I FIND a second Number from your press, signed Timoleon, consisting principally of a train of false statements; in order to mislead the public. He begins by observing that his former Number had noticed that the influence of French politics in our country, has had for its most favorable operation on our national concerns. Now, Sir, can any thing be more false? It is true, now in France, and revered the of servation, he would have struck the nail on the head; for France acknowledges that American politics have been the French revolution. But let Timoleon compare the conduct of '76 with the conduct of Kentucky in the present case, and he will find that the same cause only produced the same effects (at least in Virginia); for, as soon as they considered the rights were invaded, they immediately attempted in the different counties, declared their minds openly, as the Kentuckians have done; yea, went farther, appointed committees to watch the movements of government, and consult the general good of the nation; and so formed voluntary armies to defend their rights; if government should attempt to enforce their oppressive laws, which government attempting to do, brought on a seven years bloody war, which, through the assistance of France, placed America in a state of independence. Now, Sir, tells you, that the degree of estimation which ought to be entertained for the measures which the French first embraced, to throw off the shackles of despotism, will be naturally felt by every nation and individual, who are capable of thinking and feeling in the cause of humanity. &c. &c. Now, Sir, ambiguity is couched in these observations, especially when he tells you, it was natural for the people of the United States to appropriate the French measures. I will ask Timoleon, if the comparison in arms against the French people had the feelings he speaks of? He would immediately answer, no; the fact is too glaring to be denied. But what must we think of Timoleon and others, who, in one breath, say these principles dominated those the American people in particular, and the whole race of mankind in general, their united approbation, &c. and in the next, condemn them for the effect which that cause produced; not because it was bad in its nature, but because in combination of bad men tried to overturn it. He blames the French people for carrying war from home; but this is only a fallacy; for every body knows that it is better abroad than at home, and the French nation had their territory invaded so early, that they knew if they did not want the ravages of war at home, they must carry their arms to themselves; and it happened that they had little enough to do, and have done it with success, and I hope that their faculties will continue—nonrari uno more. But he tells of a great deal of blood being shed by the French people—ajans we, for carrying war from home; but this is only a fallacy; for every body knows that it is better abroad than at home, and the French nation had their territory invaded so early, that they knew if they did not want the ravages of war at home, they must carry their arms to themselves; and it happened that they had little enough to do, and have done it with success, and I hope that their faculties will continue—nonrari uno more. But he tells of a great deal of blood being shed by the French people—ajans we, for carrying war from home; but this is only a fallacy; for every body knows that it is better abroad than at home, and the French nation had their territory invaded so early, that they knew if they did not want the ravages of war at home, they must carry their arms to themselves; and it happened that they had little enough to do, and have done it with success, and I hope that their faculties will continue—nonrari uno more.

A retrospective view of the conduct of America.

In 1763 the king of Britain attempted to enforce a Stamp Act, contrary to the wish of the Americans—Did they tamely submit? No, Sir—hear what a British writer says respecting their proceedings. "When the Stamp Act, granted by royal authority, was laid on the colonies, it was treated with every mark of indignation and contempt. It was publicly burnt in several places, together with the effigies of those who were supposed to be the most active in bringing it about; it was not the common people only, but persons of all ranks who engaged in opposition to this Act, and in particular the provincial assemblies; also each ship masters as ventured to take Stamp on board, had abundant reason to repent it on the arrival at their destined ports; where, to save their vessels from being forced to deliver their cargoes of stamped paper into the hands of the enraged multitude, to be treated in the same ignominious manner in which the Act had been treated; the inhabitants of the different colonies also established committees from every colony to correspond with each other concerning the general affairs of the whole." And when that monarch fell in 1783, contrary to the laws of America and with the people, what were the consequences—the tea was thrown overboard, the port of Boston to be shut: What did the Americans then? They assembled and consulted through the United States, and entered into the most solemn engagements to fulfill all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, from the 1st day of August 1783, and in the next month delegates met in congress from thirteen states—volunteer companies were raised throughout the Union—congress drew up petitions, praying for the repeal of those oppressive unconstitutional laws; and when parliament were rejected, they immediately re-elected the militia, appointed more than one hundred troops, and ordered like men of spirit, till they gained a sovereign and independent government by the sword; and our men in government knew they were in a when they wished to change the constitution in 1788—they decreed that every article of the new constitution should be made public to the free reigns, in order to gain their consent. Now, Sir, this was the uniform spirit and conduct of the

Americans; and when that partial law, the excise was passed, what spirit showed itself then? And when the last congress violated our constitution, what appeared then? Has not their spirit and conduct been uniform? If it has, what must we think of a late writer, who says, "the influence of French politics in our country has had the most unfavorable operation on our national concerns." This is laid as a foundation for a chain of information to cool the spirits of the Kentuckians. But I don't think one of them will bind him except a stamp or excise matter, or those who have views of that kind—it is too glaring to lead thinking men aside, who know any thing of America; but if that writer will go to France, and reverse his assertion, he will then be belied by

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

PARIS, July 23.

A report prevails here, that according to letters arrived at Grenoble from Marseilles, there has been an engagement between the fleet commanded by admiral Bruys and that commanded by rear admiral Nelson. These letters state, that the engagement took place not far from Malta; that two of the English ships were sunk and four taken, and that Nelson's squadron is diminished three fourths.

[L'Echo de la Rep. Francois.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

At length public expectation receives gratification on the interesting subjects of European politics. Yesterday by the ship Fanny, in 48 days from Bremen, we have received English papers to the tenth of August. The first thing that strikes us, is what relates to Mr. Gerry. He received a passport from the French government on the fifteenth of July, on the delivery of which Mr. Talleyrand took occasion to send him another letter, in which he throws the whole blame of the failure of the negotiation on the inferiority of the American government. Every article of European intelligence breathes war here, and among the continental powers—France reduced to tranquillity, and professed, contrary to predictions, abundant harvest. England remains calm and undisturbed in the midst of splendid successes. Buonaparte, in all probability is in the hands of the gallant Nelson. The flame of war is lighting up desecrating fires, and every where we see scenes of a general and dreadful conflagration. The Austrians have resolved to refuse assent to the exorbitant demands of the haughty and venal Directory—Sweden is muttering her forces and brightening her armor—Prussia is no longer pursuing a temporizing and short-sighted policy—Russia has dispatched to the aid of England one squadron by the Baltic, and another by the Euxine, very opportunely, to share in the total overthrow of the boasted conqueror of Asia. Naples, we fear, is swallowed up in the Vesuvian vortex of the French revolution.

SAVANNA, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from Malaga to a gentleman in this city, dated 26th June 1798.

"Since my last, but one circumstance occurs to me worthy notice, which is the capture of an American ship by a Spanish privateer. The ship sailed from Cadiz for Bordeaux last January, but previous to her sailing, application was made to Col. Humphreys, at Madrid, for a certificate of the property's being American, upon the presumption of its greater efficacy than one from a consul. By virtue of this certificate, she sailed the English fleet off Cadiz, four or five days after she was captured by a Spanish privateer, carried into a Spanish port, vessel and cargo condemned; an appeal was entered and the cause tried at Madrid. The attorney for the captors declared no notice ought to be taken of this certificate, it merited no faith, for though apparently a fair & honest paper, the giver of it was not, consequently the condemnation was confirmed. Col. Humphreys immediately wrote an official letter to Savrado, the Spanish minister, that unless the vessel and cargo were immediately released, with costs and damages, he should consider it hostile to his country, and should write his government to that effect. What the result will be time will discover, but it has given great uneasiness to the Spanish court, as the captors are prohibited from selling or molesting the vessel or cargo."

By the same letter we learn, that "the Dey of Algiers, with whom America had established a treaty, was beheaded with his ministers and secre-

taries; and that his successor demanded of the United States 500,000 dollars, as the only condition of a continuance of peace. This is given as information that may be depended upon.

NORFOLK, Oct. 1.

The Toulon fleet has been taken and untaken to many times, that there is but little credit to be attached to the various reports in circulation respecting it. The Baltimore papers say accounts have been received there as late as the fifteenth of August, from Madeira, stating that Buonaparte, together with his fleet, were blocked up in Malta by admiral Nelson. It will be necessary to observe that these accounts were brought to Madeira by an American vessel from Malaga, and to Malaga by a Genoese vessel, from Genoa. Malaga is distant full 14 degrees from Madeira; therefore, it will allow sufficient time for the passage of the American from Malaga, and rest some little faith on the probability of the report having been in circulation there for some time previous to her sailing, we shall find that we have an old story dished up anew. Cap. Ropes, arrived at Salem on the first instant, as stated in our last, informs, also, that admiral Nelson had blocked up the men of war belonging to the Toulon fleet; but that the transports were all out, and Buonaparte with them. It is wonderful that the transports should go out alone. If admiral Nelson had sufficient force to keep the men of war in port, he ought certainly to have stopped the transports. It is said he appeared off Malta soon after the island surrendered. This account was as late as the 26th July, from Gibraltar.

Another account from Gibraltar, at the same date, says, "At that time no accounts of any action between Nelson and Buonaparte, were received, nor where the fleets were. The French frigate captured was conjectured to be worth 200,000. She was manned with prime sailors and sent to England." All agree in the account of the capture of a French frigate, but in nothing else. [Epit. Times.]

ALEXANDRIA, October 2.

We are informed that a dreadful mortality prevails among the shipping at City Point and up James' river.

Arrived, yesterday at the fort, the ship Bellona, captain Dade, from Rotterdam.

Capt. Dade left Rotterdam the 10th July, and informs that a short time previous to his sailing all American vessels in the ports of France had been embargoed and their hatches sealed. The embargo had extended as far as Flushing, and was expected to take place immediately in Holland; in consequence of which every American captain who could not get away, was endeavoring to sell his vessel.

A few days before captain D. left Rotterdam, a number of open row boats, containing thirty-seven armed men each, had arrived at Helvoetsdijks from France; for what purpose they were intended was not known.

Mr. Gerry still remained in Paris, but Mr. Pinckney, it was reported, had gone to England.

The Bellona brought no papers.

Lexington, October 31.

On Monday morning the Mercur, by Farenheit's scale, stood fourteen degrees below freezing, and this morning at twenty-two at sunrise. It is the coldest weather ever experienced at the same season in this place.

From the Guardian of Freedom, of Oct. 23.

A few days since, a Fish, different from any heretofore seen on the western waters, was caught in the Kentucky, at the mouth of Drennon's Lick creek. It was about seven feet and an half in length, and as large as a common man's body; its head very much resembled that of a wolf with the ears taken off; the skin was handsomely variegated in color, and laid off in diamonds which were hard as flint, and would with a steel strike fire. The weight of the fish is unknown, as no steel yards could be procured that would weigh it.

+++ No Mail down the Ohio this week.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

October 29, 1798.

HAVING notified the Commissioners appointed under the act of Congress providing for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves, to meet at Frankfort on the fifteenth of November next, and written to them individually; should any thing prevent the receipt of such letters, I hope they will respect this publication so far as to meet at the time and place aforesaid. And such gentlemen as feel a willingness to act as clerk to the commissioners, will please to attend at the same time and place.

It being of importance that competent men should be appointed assessors for the districts to be then laid off, I make no doubt but the Board will be obliged to any gentleman who will recommend proper persons; at any rate, I shall gratefully receive such information, as far as respects the division assigned to me—and I take this opportunity to return my thanks to such gentlemen as have already written to me on the subject.

James French, Com. first division.

COMMISSIONERS appointed by the county court of Mercer, will meet on the twenty-first of November next at Mr. C. Dawson's, on the Kentucky river, between two and three miles below Delany's ferry, in order to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting certain calls in a survey of James Arnold, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

James Arnold.

October 25.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the head waters of Jellie's creek, Shelby county, an iron gray Mare, half three years old, with a long switch tail and the appearance of a small ship, no brand perceivable, appraised to thirty dollars.

Jonathan Hanfley.

July 30, 1798.

TO BE SOLD

TO the highest bidder, in Lexington, on Monday the 12th of November next, it being court day, 4,900 acres of land, lying in Mason county, on the waters of Salt lick creek, to satisfy the creditors of Charles Hazlerigg dead. It will be divided into four equal parts to accommodate purchasers. A special warranty deed only will be made to the purchasers.

ISAAC HALBERT, } Exors.
GRAHAM HAZLERIG.
October 26th, 1798. } 2w

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Nelson county, near Bairdstown, a chestnut colored mare, about fifteen and a half hands high, fourteen years old last spring, a large star in her forehead and a small blaze in her face, mane hangs on both sides of her neck, a natural pacer, also, a dark brown yealing horse colt, a large blaze in his face, his two hind feet white, two white spots in his ham, between thirteen and fourteen hands high. I will give twenty dollars for the two, or ten dollars for either, to any person who will deliver them to me.

CHRISTIAN WOLF.

October 12th, 1798.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST,

ON the road leading from Lexington to Winchester a large red Morocco Pocket book, containing a deed from Isaac Shelby, to Abraham Chaplain, and several other papers which would be of use to any person but the owner, those that find it will receive the above reward by leaving it at Thomas Johnson's tavern, on the Hickman road.

JOHN JOHNSON.

NOTICE,

HAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Washington county, will meet on the seventh day of December next, at Richard Thoraman's on the Rolling fork of Salt river; then and there to take depositions of sundry witnesses in order to perpetuate testimony respecting Elihu Lacin's pre-emption, and do such other acts as shall be needful, and necessary, and agreeable to law.

RICHARD THORAMAN,

Machan, Poyzer & Co.

INTENDING shortly to start for the settlement, request all persons indebted to them by bond, note or book account, to make immediate payment, otherwise they will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection. They will dispose of the remainder of their goods on hand on moderate terms for Cash, Whiskey, Sugar, Peas, Country Linen, &c. Clothing of Blankets, Flannels, Coatings, Woolen Cloth, Men's and Women's Shoes, Wool and Fur Hats, Mullin, Iron, Hoes, Axes, Stationary, Cutlery, Worked Hides, and the following

BOOKS:

Bibles, Testaments, Spelling-Books and Primers.
Laws of the U. States.
Jarrett's, Ermon's.
Deborah's Life of God in the Soul of Man.
Members of the Militia.
Harvey's Militations.
Crisps works.
Life of Christ.
Cockburn's Collection.
French Spelling-Book.
Rudiman's Latin Grammar.
Evelina and Camilla.
Melancton's Essays.
Brown on Equality.

NO TRUST.

Old Court House, 29th Oct. 1798.

No other Time will do as Well.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first of December next. Those who fail to comply with this notice will have their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN BOB.

October 25th, 1798.

For Sale,

THE LOT I now live on, within the suburbs of Lexington, consisting of about four and an half acres, with a log house and other necessary buildings thereon—it is a situation not inferior to any in the state, commanding a full view of the whole town. Likewise, two hundred and seventy five acres of Land, within two miles of Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky, being of a good second rate quality, lying well, and a creek running through it; this land is remarkable for being well timbered. Negroes, horses, cattle, pork, tobacco, hemp, flour, iron or whiskey will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the above mentioned lot, or to Mr. John Bullock in Port William.

Josias Bullock.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
LEXINGTON DISTRICT COURT,
October term, 1798.
Richard Crook, complainant,
AGAINST
Benjamin Fisher, and others defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, Benjamin Fisher, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, therefore, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively—another published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington, some Sunday immediately after divine service—and another copy to be posted up at the door of the court house of Fayette county.

(A Copy.)

THOMAS BODLY, clk.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber will attend at the beginning of May, John Crittendon and Co's entry of 60,000 acres of land, with the commissioners appointed by Scott court, on the fourth Tuesday in November next, in order to take the depositions of friendly witnesses to establish proof of the said beginning, and to do whatever may be deemed necessary in regard thereto.

RHODES THOMPSON,
agent for
JAMES POINDEXTER.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Wanted to Hire immediately,

FIVE OR SIX
ABLE WORKING HANDS,
BY the year, for whom cash and good usage will be given. Also, a white man, who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety, and is a good accountant, will meet with good encouragement by applying to.

W. Baylor and } Agents for
R. Patterson. } the Vineyard
N. B. We will also purchase three or four Negroes of the above description.

The Share Holders
Of the Kentucky Vineyard Association, are requested to pay their subscriptions to Mr. CUTHBERT BARKS, who is authorized to collect and receive the same—one fifth part of each share is wanted immediately.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. Bradford, Chm.

October 29.

IT is hoped the Share Holders will not put me to the trouble of calling personally on each individual, but deposit the payment in some gentleman's hands in Lexington or Frankfort.

C. Banks, Collector.

The Board of Trustees of the Transylvania Seminary are requested to meet on Friday next, in order to receive, and deliberate on, the report of the committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Kentucky Academy, on the subject of an union between the two Seminaries.—By order of the chairman, at the request of the committee.

B. J. BRADFORD, CLK.

October 30.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN from the subscriber the 30th instant, a large Black Horse, fifteen hands high, very heavy made, his left hind foot white, about six or seven years old, no brand perceivable, paces and trots.—Any person taking up the said horse, that I may get him, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JACOB CROTHWAIT.
Clarke county, near Winchester, Oct. 31, 1798. } 1w

WILL be exposed for sale, on the first Tuesday in December next at Mr. Armstrong's tavern, in the town of Louisville, agreeable to the will of Michael Lacaille decd. the following tracts of land, to wit: 4000, on Bear creek, 2,100, on Bacon creek, 3000, in the county of Bourbon, and an island opposite the town of Louisville, containing an excellent quarry and about 45 acres.

ROBERT K. MOORE, } Exor's
STEPHEN ORMSBY. }
Louisville, October 26th 1798. } 4c

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the county court of Hardin county, at the March term 1799, to add a quantity of land to the town of West-Point, at the mouth of Salt river, to be taken from the lands surveyed for Samuel Pearman.

CHARLES BARBER.
October 29th, 1798.

TAKEN up the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, one bay horse, about seven years old last spring, about thirteen hands three inches high, with the hind foot and the off fore foot white, no brand to be seen, appraised to six pounds.

JAMES HURLEY.
July 25th, 1798. } 1

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the manufacture of tobacco, in all its various branches, equal to any in this state, nearly opposite lawyer Hughes's, on Main street, where he intends to have a quantity ready for sale, wholesale and retail. Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom may be supplied on the shortest notice. A considerable credit will be given, when purchased wholesale, by giving bond with approved security.

JACOB LAUDEMAN.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1798.

FOR SALE,
ALL the lands belonging to John A. Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to
B. VANRADELLES, atty.
in fact for John Cockey Owings.

I have For Sale

A PLANTATION on South Licking one mile above Cynthiana, equal to any in this state, for beauty, soil, water and situation: There is comfortable buildings for a family, on the place. One third money, and two thirds in negroes, will be taken, if it will accommodate the purchasers.—The quantity is two hundred acres.

Also another plantation near Frankfort, equal in soil, situation and improvements—for which I will take military lands, on or below Big Barren river. The titles to those two plantations are indisputable.

I will also exchange 300 acres near lower M'Acce's, for similar military lands.

I have just received a handsome assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,
Including GROCERIES, which I will sell low, in Paris, where information may be had of the subscriber, with respect to the aforesaid lands and plantations.

John Edwards.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason county, will meet on the first Monday in December next, on the South side of the North fork of Licking, about half a mile above Lewis's mill; then and there to proceed to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the calls of a pre-emption entry of 1,000 acres, made in my name, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

WM. TRIPLETT.

Oct. 22, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Dorothy M'Castlen hath eloped on the 16th of August last from my bed and board, without any just cause known to me, and is now running at large: These are therefore to forewarn all and every person from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to fulfil no contract made by her, subsequent to the date of this notice. I also forewarn all and every person or persons from harboring, employing or maintaining her, as I am fully determined to take all advantages the laws of my country will afford me, against any person or persons who shall presume to do so after this notice.

JOHN M'CASTLEN.
Oct. 16, 1798. } 2w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, fourteen miles above Lexington, in the Indian country, on the road to the settlement, a grey HORSE, about eight years old, branded on the near jaw 3, there may be other brands that I do not know of, he is about fourteen hands and a half high, a natural trotter, and canters well, but rather dull. Any person that takes up said horse and brings him to me on Cox's creek, near Bullitt's lick, Kentucky, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH CRABLE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cane run, Scott county, near Johnsons mill, an iron gray mare, two hind feet white, blaze face, branded thus +, fourteen and a half hands high, three years old, appraised to 151.

JAMES SUGGETT.
October 8th, 1798.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL,
ABOUT twelve years old, as likely as any in the state, and as free from faults; inquire at Capt. Marshall's Tavern in Lexington.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL

IS now open at Col. Patterson's old house on High street, for the use of the people of Color. Those who wish to have their servants taught, will please to send a line, as none will be received without.

N. B. There is no expenses attending those who send.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1738—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber at Capt. William Allen's, Lexington.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of very valuable LAND, and of incontestible TITLE, (viz.)

Military Lands in the STATE of Tennessee, 350 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts. 40 town lots, and out lots, being part of 46 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

33 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY, 223 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Meade, at sergeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIA, IN THE Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or command for the state of Virginia, in 1783, 1440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village of the same name.

362 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskia.

3680 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid to grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskia, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

J. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Late of the Indian town, from the North-Western Territory of the United States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has been regularly bred to the art of PHYSIC and SURGERY, studied three and an half years with doctor Laurence, V. D. Vener, an eminent practitioner, and late president of the medical society of the state of New-Jersey; attended doctor William Shippen's lectures on anatomy, surgery and midwifery, in the city of Philadelphia—received a license to practice as a physician and surgeon throughout the state of New-Jersey, 13th of August, 1785, from the honorable Board Brearly and Isaac Smith, two of the justices of the supreme court of the state of New-Jersey, agreeable to an act passed 25th November, 1783, by the council and general assembly of that state, for regulating the practice of physic and surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled through twenty-two different tribes of Indians, among whom he has resided nearly four years, and made it his constant study to investigate and find out the virtues of all kinds of herbs, roots, plants and simples, used by them in the curing of diseases; by which means he has made a number of valuable discoveries in the healing art, and now, with the blessing of God, cures and gives relief in most diseases incident to the human body—viz. Fevers, inflammations, eruptions, hemorrhages, fluxes, fits, cramps, convulsions, head-aches, fore-eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds, coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion, night sweats, inward debilities, low spirits, vapours in men, hiccups in women, difficulty of making water, bloody urine, coliciveness and rheumatism, effectually destroys worms, cures six and wandering pains arising in different parts of the body, the effects of the improper use of mercury, green wounds, old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, cankers, scald-head in children, piles and fistulas, the whites in women, and all femal weaknesses in both sexes; the bite of the viper, rattle snake, and all venomous bites effectually cured.

The many cures performed within four years past, which will fully appear (to any gentleman who will please to call upon him, being too lengthy for this paper) by papers and vouchers of cures performed, now in his hands, properly attested, and whose authenticity cannot be denied, flatters himself is sufficient to convince the public that he has been successful in curing diseases, and that this is not intended as an imposition upon mankind.

A Few copies of
Rushon's Letter to Washington,
May be had at this office.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

TO WAR.

DREAD power ascends, whose breathing hand,
Hath drenched the Eastern World in gore;
Whole breathe perfidious and blinding brand,
Have spread wide devastation on the shore.

Too long the earth hath heard thy Clarion roar,
Croft not, with every force, the Atlantic flood;
Ost! breathe thy fabric, bend thy bow no more,
Nor quite depopulate the World.

Approach not these fair plains, oh, warlike war!
Croft not, with every force, the Atlantic flood;
For where the thundering rolls her furious car,
The path is paved with blood!

Green and the forests on Columbia's hills,
Wide wave the harvests of her fertile plains;
And harmony on pure ether thrills,
Her most enchanting soul-fabulous strains.

Yet if thy voice be heard, her song shall cease,
The with'ring woods shall mourn their verdant green;
Plenty and joy shall flee with banished grief,
And once of overwhelming ruin blatt the scene.

ANECDOTE.

The parish of Y — was in want of a minister. Mr. — preached on Sunday, and had the good fortune to please the congregation. A convocation of the parishioners was called, & a motion made for Mr. — to settle with them. Here two zealous Christians rose, and fluted two tremendous objections — one had seen him jump over a fence five feet high; and the other had observed him, unlike all other divine precedents, actually *slipping his horse!* The facts were unrefutable and necessarily admitted in all their force — It was agreed to send for Mr. — and hear what he might have to say in his exoneration. He had galloped his horse to avoid a shower of rain, and jumped over the fence for some other profane reason: But, after much profound debate, his settlement was concluded upon, with a provision that he should never leap a fence more than four feet high, except he put his hands upon it, nor gallop his horse except when a physician was necessary in his family.

LAWSON McCULLUGH,

TAILOR.

HAVING lately returned on a journey, has since resumed, and continues following his business with dispatch and punctuality, and on reasonable terms, at his shop on High Street, opposite the court house.

Lexington, Oct. 5.

The subscriber wishes to hire (do you hear)

NIGRO MEN,

EIGHT OR TEN,

To work at Man's Lick the ensuing year.

JOHN SPEED.

September 20, 1798.

I WILL RENT OR RENT

The house lately occupied by Mr. David Humphreys in this place.

K. M'COY.

Lexington, Aug. 22, 1798.

Ready Money

GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT.
Delivered at my Mill, three miles below Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.

September 29th, 1798.

CASTINGS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a quantity of CASTINGS, at the most reduced prices by the ton. TOBACCO will be taken in payment. Those who wish to purchase, or exchange for the above article, had best apply soon, as he intends leaving this country for a short time.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, October 1, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS lately opened in the town of Hagerstown, in the house lately occupied by Palmer and Miller, a house of

ENTERTAINMENT.

and is well provided with beds and bedding, and with every other article necessary to render the accommodation of travellers comfortable. He hopes by his attention to his guests, he will obtain a share of the public patronage.

RICHARD DAVENPORT.

Hagerstown, Oct. 1, 1798.

The following is inferred by request, in answer to Mr. Robert Watkins's publication in our paper of the 6th and 13th of June last.

MR. FRIGGLES.

I request you will insert in your paper the following statement and affidavit, which have been transmitted to Mr. Davis for publication.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

May 1, 1798.

Petersburg, April 28, 1798.

MR. DAVIS,

I OBSERVE that Robert Watkins hath thought proper to publish in your Gazette of the 24th inst. a vindication of his conduct relative to his purchase of Capt. Gill's military lands, with a full knowledge of my having previously bought them. The following observations, and the subscribing affidavit of a disinterested and respectable witness, will enable the public to judge whether I was not warranted by every principle of prudence with respect to myself, and of propriety towards others, to publish the caution, of which he pretends to complain.

That E. Gill conveyed to me his right to the military land in question the deed itself will clearly prove; that it was in truth for the purposes therein specified is not denied, but the nature of the business will show, that this circumstance did not authorize the interference of Watkins. Gill himself had not a completely legal title to the land — he had not a patent for it — it had only been surveyed, but the surveys had not even been taken out of the surveyor general's office. — He had himself therefore, but an imperfect title — and all he could convey to me was this inchoate and incomplete title, with full power and authority to have it completed by obtaining a patent. — This conveyance did Gill make me and this authority he did delegate to me in the most ample and unequivocal manner, declaring in the said deed, that "it was delegated without any power of revocation." That Watkins had a full knowledge of this conveyance, and irrevocable authority, is undeniable — he seems to admit it in his advertisement. Could he then be daily authorized by Gill, or any other person but myself, to interfere in this business or to take out the surveys, after I had refused to employ him as my agent therein? He never informed me before he went to Kentucky, that he had made or was about to make an agreement with Gill, about the said land — I could not even suspect such a thing if Watkins under his agreement with Gill, had taken out the surveys out of the surveyors office, and procured a patent, when I procured one, my title would most certainly have been defeated, my authority negated, and my claims entirely lost. As I had but an equitable title, if Watkins obtained a legal title before I did, I could never recover against him, except in a court of equity, where I must prove that he had previous notice of my claim, and even there I was advised, that I could not succeed against an innocent purchaser without notice of my right. When I received notice from Kentucky, that he had taken out the surveys for 3000 acres of the land, alleging himself to be owner or partner thereof, had I not reasons to apprehend, that my title would be defeated? I did not know Watkins's motives or intentions. If he obtained a patent, and sold the land to an innocent purchaser, unacquainted with my claim, I could never recover it in law or equity. I therefore apprized the public of my title, merely to secure myself against injury, but by no means to injure the reputation of Watkins or of any other person. If he had candidly and openly informed me that he had bought Capt. Gill's interest in the land, subject to my claim, I should have been perfectly satisfied, but as I was not apprized of this, I ask every man of candor and common sense, whether it was not natural and reasonable for me to apprehend that the intrusions of Watkins might eventually deprive me of the means (vested in me by the said deed) of doing myself justice.

He says that he repeatedly offered to discharge my incumbrance against the said land. He carefully omits to say when he made these offers, and solemnly declares that he never made any explicit offers to discharge my claim till since the publication of "y" "Caution" to the public — before that he only offered in vague and indirect terms to buy my claim, but he

carefully concealed from me, that he had made or was about to make an agreement with Gill, for the land, or that he then had the surveys in his possession. I deny that I ever requested him to ride from Richmond to Petersburg for papers relative to the land. — After his first applications, I only told him, that he might call again, if he chose, but nothing was positively determined upon. My letter of the 31st of August, which he calls to his aid, will clearly prove, that I acted with candor and propriety towards Capt. Gill, and is, together with a copy of the deed from him to me, herewith sent, in order to be deposited in your office, for the inspection of those who may wish to peruse them.

As to what E. Gill has thought proper to announce to the public on this subject, I will only say, that it is in correct in point of fact, as it is in point of expression.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Having been for some years past employed in Mr. Wm. Douglas's business, I am well acquainted with the transaction between him and Capt. Erasmus Gill, respecting the military land of the latter, and at his request do give the following candid, impartial and true statement of facts, relating to it, according to the best of my knowledge and memory. That he the said Mr. D. at all times protested, and I am convinced his only object in taking the deed for that land was to secure himself, as therein specified, without a view to speculation — to that purpose he wrote Capt. G. the 31st of August last, but to which, within my knowledge, he had no reply, nor heard any thing concerning it until the beginning of this month. That sometime in August or September last, Mr. Robert Watkins made application or spoke to Mr. D. more than once to undertake the agency respecting the securing of and completing the title to the land — the express words used at the time, I do not recollect, except (what even Mr. W. acknowledged in my presence, again the 12th inst.) "that as he was going to Kentucky, and had been informed of Mr. D's having a claim to some lands in the Western territory, he would, if Mr. D. did choose it, undertake to look after and do the necessary concerning it, saying you had better give me a good price to do your business; and on Mr. D's enquiring what he asked for his trouble, he replied, his price was 30 dollars viz. 40 dollars to be paid him then in hand, in consideration of the trouble he should be at for enquiring and looking after the land, and 10 dollars at his return, if he should bring all the necessary vouchers or papers to complete the title thereto." I also believe, that at the same time Mr. D. did show Mr. W. Capt. G's deed to him; however, am sure that he showed him a copy of the entry made on Col. Anderson's, the surveyor general of that country, books concerning the location of the land, and soon after this conversation Mr. W. wrote him on the subject.

Since Mr. W's return from the western country, I have seen Mr. W. different times at Mr. D's, and have heard Mr. D. mention, that Mr. W. had called on him indirectly to buy up his claim against Capt. G's land, at which he seemed pleased. About the 1st inst. I understood, that Mr. W. had bought the land from Capt. G. at which Mr. D. seemed surprised, as he had not the least information from either of the parties respecting it. Soon after Mr. D. received a letter from Kentucky, with an extract of a letter from Col. Anderson, mentioning that Mr. W. had taken out of his office the surveys for 3000 acres of the said land, saying he was either owner or partner thereof; this alarmed Mr. D., who called immediately on Capt. G. to know, if he had made any bargain with Mr. W. about the land, if Mr. W. had taken out the surveys, and if he had indorced them to him; on which, as Mr. D. informed me, Capt. G. told him he had. Mr. D. fearing his interest might be materially affected by these transactions, of which he had been kept ignorant, and more especially, as Mr. W. had possessed himself of the surveys without his knowledge or authority, (which by the deed was invested in him alone, and had got Cap. G's indorsement thereon, he had the caution of the 3d inst. inferred in the papers. A few days afterwards appearing Mr. W. called on Mr. D. to settle the affair

when Mr. D. upbraided him with taking out the warrants without his authority, and concealing from him his intention of paying the land or of his having the surveys, and told him, that if he had come forward openly, he might have had a relinquishment of his claims at all times with Capt. G's approbation, and on being properly secured agreeable to the intents and purposes of the deed. Mr. W. replied, that he considered himself under no obligation to make Mr. D. acquainted with these things, that he had authority sufficient satisfactory for him, that the deed was merely a trust and the equitable right to the land remained with Capt. G. and that he had agreed with Capt. G. to pay off the claim, which Mr. D. had, which he was acquainted with before he went to the western country; he further said, that he had called more than once on Mr. D. to take up his claim against Capt. G. but not to buy it up. Mr. W. then made proposals of payment at some period to Mr. D. of his claims against Capt. G. on his conveying to him his right to the land, on which Mr. D. said he could not or would not do any thing without Capt. G's assent in writing, observing at the same time that a report was spread, that Mr. W. had made him a tender of money for his claim against Capt. G. which Mr. W. knew himself not to be the case, and then Mr. D. desired me to be a witness that he now called upon Mr. W. if he would pay him the full amount of his claims against Capt. G. conformable to the tenor of the deed he would convey to Capt. G. the title to the military land, which being agreed to by Mr. W. and Capt. G's assent in writing obtained, Mr. W. on the 12th inst. settled Mr. D's claim against Capt. G. and Mr. D. gave a release to Capt. G. of his right to the land — and in consequence of this settlement Mr. D. had the caution of the 3d inst. discontinued.

U. MARCK.

April 28th, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the county court of Washington county, at their February court next ensuing, for leave to establish a town on my land, lying on the Beech fork of Salt river, at the mouth of Carringtons creek, at the place now called Parker's Tavern.

RICHARD PARKER.

September 14th, 1798.

Just Imported.

And now opening, at the corner of Main and Croft streets, opposite the old court house, a variety of articles, at prices to the present and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry goods.	Leaf, white & brown Sugars.
Hardware & cutlery.	Alpines, cinnamon, &c.
Sad iron, boxes, cythar and hick.	Alpines, copperas, &c.
Grocery and glass wares.	A few hundred of excellent lard.
Japanned do.	Shoe's bark.
A general assortment of tin do.	Shoe's bark.
Pewter basins, dishes, and plates.	Copper tea kettles.
Superfine pork and common pork.	Two large and one small sail.
School bibles and text books.	Shear iron & nail rods.
Spelling books.	Nails & flooring boards, from 30 to 120.
Diworth's almanac.	Window glass, 7 by 9.
Malt book-keeping.	Eby 11, 9 by 11, 10 by 12.
Blank books.	A variety of faddery, saddles, saddle bags, whips and bridles of every description.
Cherry bunces.	Also a few excellent double and single trigger riflescans.
Porter.	
Teas, Coffee, and Chocolate.	
Pepper.	

All of which will be disposed of extremely low for cash, by the public's humble servant,

NATHAN BURROWS.

Lexington, March 8, 1798.

* A generous price will be given for country furs.

THE partnership of ROBERT BARR, & Co. is this day dissolved, all persons indebted to the firm, will feel the necessity of calling immediately and settling off their balances to the subscriber, as no further indulgence can be given.

ROBERT BARR.

Lexington, March 15, 1798.

FOUND, NEAR LEXINGTON.

AND left at this office, A BLACK LEATHER POCKET BOOK, by the papers it contains, it appears to belong to Samuel Whitlock — the owner may get it by applying to the printer, and paying for this advertisement.